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-DEALERS-Chicago Grain and Provisions New York Stocks.

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Thousands

Avoid Risks

\$1,000,000 Capital

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Affords large and small investors the dual adon sums of \$25 to \$1,000. Prospectus and Market Letter mailed free. Settlements Semi-Monthly DeWolf & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Bank References. 50 Broadway, N. Y. City

PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION. SAM. KELLER & CO., Bankers & Brokers. 44 Broadway and 45,47 New Street, New York. Agencies in all large citites of the United States.

Nearly 70 per cent. profit on our "Holiday Combination." covering only twenty-seven days' transactions. OVER EIGHT PER CENT. weekly on the investment for the past six years. No losses ever recorded. The safest and most profit-

DULL WEEK IN STOCKS

PROFESSIONALS MONOPOLIZED THE BUSINESS ON 'CHANGE.

Industrial Shares Feel the Effect of Proposed Legislation-Local Markets in a Rut.

At New York, Saturday, money on call

was 1%@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 31/2@41/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87@4.87% for

demand and \$4.8464.84% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.84%@4.85 and \$4.87%@4.88; commercial bills, \$4.83. Par silver, 64%c; Mexican dollars, 50%@ 51%c; silver certificates closed at 64%@65%c.

At London bar silver closed at 29 11-16d per Imports of dry-goods and general merchandise at this port this week were \$9,766,- Lake Erie & W......

922. The imports of specie for the week were \$163,346, of which \$132,066 were gold. Lead Trust The exports of specie from this port for the week aggregate \$626,624, of which \$40,480

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase......\$10,704,500 Legal tenders, increase...... 14,467,100

Circulation, decrease...... 692,300 the requirement of the 25 per cent. rule. The New York Financier says: "The statement issued by the clearing-house banks of New York city for the week end- St. Paul & Omaha pref..... ing Jan. 5 is a more effective argument in favor of an immediate low-money market than columns of theoretical discusion. The enormous increase in deposits and in cash holdings has been equaled only once, and that was for the week ending Nov. 14, succeeding election. These exceptional gains. it is needless to say, were the results of the January dividend payments, the continued flow of money to this center and the large increase in savings deposits. As there is no outlet for this money, the usual win-ter gold exports having been postponed, the total eash gain appears much larger than during any previous year. The expansion of deposits, unaccompanied by an increase in loans, as is usually the case. also shows clearly the source of the accumulation, and the result of the week's operation has been to increase by \$19,704,500 the idle cash in the New York banks, bringing the total excess reserve up to \$43,991 which is larger than for two years past. It is only logical, therefore, to look a continued low money market and \$67,271. higher rates for foreign exchange, the conditions favoring both circumstances. It was from almost similar cause that the large sterling loans were made in this market recently, and if money rates abroad go higher, as appears probable, some inter- | \$493,440. esting developments may be expected to The large gains reported for the \$5,888,903, current week were foreshadowed in this analysis not long ago, but the very great increases have surpassed all expectations. and it becomes interesting, therefore, to watch how the banks will endeasor to empley some of their surplus funds and whicher Enrope will not endeavor to benefit through the opportunity presented."

Total sales of stocks Saturday were only 29,631, shares, including American Sugar, 7,890, St. Paul, 4,400. The New York stock market Saturday was dull, and, so far as the usually prom- ing salesmen who were out on the road report inent stocks were concerned, the fluctuations were narrow, with a tendency toward a lower level. The course of prices was influenced by profit taking. In the usually inactive specialties some noteworthy fluc- 1897. Last year's bills are being met with ortuations ocured in specific cases. In addition to the realizing the market was affected by selling for arbitrage account, and the bear contingent, as usual in a dull market, sought to force liquidation for effect on the general list. The reaction was most | were no fluctuations of importance during the marked in Sugar, Delaware & Hudson and | week. Sugars are firm in tone, and it is thought Consolidated Gas. Leather preferred worked independent of the general list, and rose 1 per cent., to 60, on reports of an improved statistical position of the leather evaported fruits. The colder weather has steadied Hlinois Steel was unusually ac- the poultry, egg and butter markets, and through tive and weak, the traders detecting the the week prices were unchanged. Fruits and enoderate-sized selling order, and taking vegetables are in good supply, and prices carry stock declined 5% per cent., to 32. The de- a firmer tone. Cabbage and onions, however, at- | Chicago Record. pression in the iron and steel trade was con- vanced during the week 25 per cent. Oranges, Teacher-Johnnie, what nation of people sidered responsible for the selling. Wheel- bananas and grapes are in liberal supply, and are most noted as fishermen?

1- & Lake Frie preferred was erratic, prices have dropped to a reasonable figure. Irish Johnnie-The Finlanders.

with a decided downward trend. After a potatoes are in ample supply, but much of the slight fractional advance, a break of 2% stock is poor, having been chilled. Provisions are per cent, occurred, due to apprehension of moving freely. Stocks are light and prices steady. loss in business on account of the alleged severe cuts in soft coal rates by the Baltimore & Ohio. The general market was sustained momentarily after the publication of a very favorable bank statement, showing an increase in surplus reserve of \$10,-704,500. Toward the close renewed pressure Examinations are promptly and carefully market left off heavy at slight net losses.

THE WEEK ON 'CHANGE. and professional, and the movement of prices irregular. At the outset the speculation was unfavorably influenced by the financial and commercial disturbances in the Northwest and by selling of our securities for foreign account. Subsequently the impression that the Cameron resolutions had been practically shelved caused a more confident sentiment, which was heightened by more favorable railroad earnings, and the decided strength of the wheat market. The last consideration brought the granger stocks into favor. The exceptionally large accumulations of funds at this center resulted in an improved inquiry for and decided strength in railway and miscellaneous securities for investment. The most important development of the week was the action of the directors of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, with their meeting on Wednesday, in reducing the rate of dividend for the year 1896 from 7 to 5 per cent. The company has been justly considered the banner carning coal property, and the prominence of many of its directors in the world of finance caused exceptional interest in the dividend reduction. The unfavorable conditions in the anthracite trade have been matters of current gossip for many months past, but hardly any one had anticipated that the Delaware & Hudson would show only 5 per cent. earned on the stock, or that the directors would have the moral courage to reduce the dividend to that figure. Criticism of the policy of dollars are made and paid every two weeks adopted has been universally favorable, as contrasting with the methods in the cases of many leading railway and other properties which wrought financial ruin to the security holders. The stock moved widely. After a rise of 4% per cent. to 121% the Milkers, good to choice ........ price dropped to 111 on the dividend action; the stock left off 6 per cent. net lower The gas stocks fluctuated widely, and were influenced by the tenor of advices from Albany on various gas measures. Gossip as to dividend chances of some of above the opening. The closing was strong, with mankind squats, it becomes far more likely stronger and more influential in the market every the low-priced stock, including the Ches- all sold.

to protect the Corbin holdings and develop Roughs . the resources and facilities of the company. | Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; shipments Consolidated Gas rose 8%, to 145%, declined to and closed at 140. The market started out weak, but a firm undertone prevailed as a rule in spite of realizations and comparative prices, generally speaking, show im-provement. The fluctuations in foreign exchange excited some comment, owing to the strength exhibited, due to an increased demand for account of large commercial interests, which eventually forced out hoarded exchanges. The aggregate sales were The bond market Saturday displayed in-

creased strength and a wide distribution of business on investment purchases, which included many of the inactive issues. Sales | stronger and largely a nickel higher. Sales ranged were \$707,000. The more important gains in- at \$3.05@3.50, with the bulk of the transactions cluded Terminal Railroad of St. Louis. consol-fives, 61/4; St. Paul firsts, I. & D. division, 21/2; Tennessee Coal firsts, Birmingham division, 1%; St. Louis Southwestern firsts, and Kansas & Texas of Texas fives, 1½ per cent. The chief declines ranged from 1 to 3 per cent., the last in Ohio South-

The market during the week was exceptionally strong and active, reflecting the large amount of money seeking employment. The advances in the active speculative bonds were mainly fractional, with the Kansas & Texas issues leading. Material improvements occurred in the sales and bid prices of gilt-edged bonds. The aggregate sales were \$7,615,000. The principal advances included Terminal Railroad of St. Louis, consol sevens, 6%; Kansas & Texas of Texas fives, 5; Baltimore & Ohio firsts, Parkersburg branch, and Louisville & Missouri River firsts, 3%; Louisville & Nash-ville, Pensacola & Atlanta firsts, 3%, and Georgia Pacific firsts, Susquehanna & Western terminal firsts, and Northern Pacific threes, 3 per cent. Declines-Bardeleben Coal sixes, 51/2, and Ohio Southern

Adams Express

Central Pacific .

C., B. & Q..... C. & E. I. pref....

Delaware & Hudson...

Alton & Terre Haute.....

Canada Pacific .....

Denver & Rio Grande pref. . . . .

Canada Southern .....

Kansas & Texas pref..... ... ....

Lake Erie & W. pref......

Lake Shore .....

Louisville & New Albany ...

New York Central..... 94

Tennessee Coal and Iron.... 27

Wabash, St. I. & P. pref ... ....

S. fours, new, coup..... ....

Memphis-Clearings, \$425,086;

At Chicago-Clearings, \$11,678,240. Money steady

At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$9,442,011; balances,

At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,590,244; balances

At St. Louis-Clearings, \$4,100,337; balances,

At Cincinnati-Money, 366 per cent. New York

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

No Boom in Trade Noticeable, and

The wholesale men state that the first week | tain City.

exchange, 25c discount. Clearings, \$1,270,300.

Foreign exchange strong; demand, \$4.87%;

Northern Pacific pref......

Manhattan

Michigan Central

Missouri Pacific

Northern Pacific

Northwestern ...

Southern Pacific

S. Rubber pref.

Wheeling & Lake Erie pref

Western Union

\$1,463,013.

\$301,417.

S. fours, reg.

S. fours, coup.

Pacific Mail

steady to strong. Bulk of sales, \$3,15@5,25 heavies, \$2.10@3.20; packers, \$3.05@3.20; mixed, \$3.15@3.25; lights, \$3@3.30; Yorkers, \$3.15@3.25; firsts, 738 pigs, \$3@3.10. Government bonds were very dull but Sheep-Receipts, 500; shipments, 1.500; market higher on sales of \$100,000. State bonds Lambs, \$3.25@4.75; muttons, \$2@3.75. steady. were in good demand and strong, chiefly EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 9 .- Cattle steady, Prime for the Virginia issues. The sales were 4.90@5.10; feeders, \$3.60@4; bulls, stags and cows,

The following table, prepared by L. W. Louis, Sheep steady. Prime, \$3.75@3.85; fair, \$3@3.30 Room II. Board of Trade, shows the range of common, \$2@2.65; common to good, \$4@4.85. Vea Open- High- Low- Clos-CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.-Hogs active at \$2.75 3.45. Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 1,900. Cattle steady at \$2.25@4.50. Receipts, 400; shi Sheep steady at \$2.25@3.75. Receipts, 700; ship

heavy, \$3@3.30.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.-Cattle unchanged. Hogs-Offerings, 3,000. Choice packing, \$3.35. Sheep unchanged. VITAL STATISTICS—JAN. 9.

for until the next crop comes on the market.

4 red, 76@81c; wagon wheat, 88c. Corn-No. 2 white, 20%c; No. 3 white, 20%c; No.

4 white, 20%c; No. 2 white mixed, 20c; No. 3 white mixed, 20%c; No. 4 white mixed, 19c; No. 2 yellow, 20%c; No. 3 yellow, 20%c; No. 4 yellow, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 20%c; No. 3 mixed, 20%c; No. 4

mixed, 15c; ear corn, 17c. Oats-No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 white, 20c; No.

Poultry and Other Produce.

Butter-Country, choice, 10c; mixed, 6c.

Beeswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark.

Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino,

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

LIVE STOCK.

tive and Higher-Sheep Strong.

packers became strong buyers, bidding 21/2@5c

light. But little doing for want of stock. The

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 .- Receipts of cattle to-day

were too small to make much of a market. The

few cattle in the pens sold readily enough, but

With a good demand prices for hogs were

at \$3.20@3.40. Heavy hogs were discrimniated

In sheep the few offerings sold readily to-day

at unchanged prices. Sales were on a basis of

3.75 for the best flocks. Lambs sold at \$3.15 for

40-pound lots, up to \$5@5.30 for choice to prime 78@96-pound lots.

Receipts-Cattle, 500; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 1,00

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 .- Cattle-Receipts, 1,000

shipments, 300; market steady. Native shpping

dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.60@4.85; steers

under 1,000 lbs, \$2,50@4.30; cows and heifers, \$1.75

63.60; Texas and Indian cattle closed about

Hogs-Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 7,000; market c lower. Light, \$3,20@3,30; mixed, \$3,95@3,25;

Sheep-Receipts, 700; shipments, 200; market firm. Muttons, \$2.60@3.85; Southwesterns, \$2.85@3.75; lambs, \$3@5.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9 .- Cattle-Receipts, 1,000

hipments, 2,906; market steady and unchanged

Hogs-Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,500; market

steady, though some quotations were 5@10c low-

er; steers, \$2.60@4; cows, \$1.75@3.

steers, \$3.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.7

against to some extent.

market was strong on all decent grades.

The market was steady at unchanged prices.

@8; prairie, \$666.50.

full feathered; 30c for plucked.

Honey-11@15c per 1b.

calf. 8c; No. 2 calf. 64c.

Shippers, medium to good.

Shippers, common to fair ...

Heifers, good to choice .....

Feeders, fair to good ... Stockers, good to common.

Cows, good to choice.

Veals, good to choice ..

Bulls, good to choice ..

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

Eliza Garrison, twenty-eight years, 658 North George L. Spaulding, forty-five years, Sanborn Infant Rickhoff, ten days, 208 Randolph, pre mature birth.

Births. Mrs. and J. W. Seahill, Elizabeth street, girl, Margaret and John Rickhoff, 208 Randolp Minna and George Wernsing, 628 East New

Marriage Licenses. Frederick Hutchinson and Daisy Deane Mor

Frank A. Scharburg and Nellie Ann Conrad. Charles C. Dunn and Ellen Dugan. James W. Van Sickle and Harriet J. Steele, Henry A. Leonard and Vilanti C. Collins, Timothy Smith and Fannic Geuns. Edward D. Johnson and Artie M. Holman. Richard Murphy and Delia Thornton.

Knowledge of Common Things.

Philadelphia Record. While singing and drawing are considered by some authorities in education to be respectively as essential to human happiness and progress as are reading aloud and writing, there is no doubt about it that a mon things is of equal importance. Take the volatile and inflammable kerosene, for other, in every house from which children go out to school. If not used for cooking in the oil stove it may be abused for kindling the breakfast fire; if not used for lighting, it may be put in the washboiler; if used for lighting, it may be carried about in glass lamps, easily broken, or spilled over the apron that is presently to be worn close to the kitchen range. In every way, since the elders are so negligent with it, the school children ought to be taught its dangers. It was far more important that the little girl who went last week directly from filling the lamps to stand in front of the fire should have known all about kerosene than to be able to bound the states of South Africa. She was fatally burned by the blaze that started on her clothes immediately; and all the boundary lessons of the geography book did her no good, nor the arithmetic book either, in this other fatal ignorance, in the "expanded course of study." plain talks on common things-that cotton will blaze, for instance, while wool will only scorch. Articles in every-day use are safe or otherwise as they are understood. Not even older people seem to be well informed as to the dangers of escaping coal gas, judging from the way in which they turn off all the dampers so as to save coal at night, and forget that they are liable to be suffocated. There is a safety point in turning off the draughts by all little Americans, not only those in the classes who may now have to lend a hand at home in domestic duties. While mottoes for newspapers are now under dis cussion, here's a good one for each grade

of Philadelphia schools: "Teach the child what it needs to know." Pensions for Veterans. Certificates have been issued to the following-named Indianans:

Original (Special, Dec. 30)-James B.

Michener, Kokomo; William Stines, Foun-

Additional-Edwin M. D. Henkel, Brazif. Supplemental-William H. McCown, Rich-Restoration and Increase-Jerome B. Martin, Covington; Amos G. Robinson (dead), Increase-David Spear, Vandalia; Benjamin F. Osborn, Warsaw; Obediah C. Fuqua, Terre Haute: Jacob M. Loy, Spencer; Edward B. Sharer, Princeton; Cornelius Spaulding, Salem; Joseph W. C. Titus, Ma-Reissue-James Inman, Bloomfield (spe-

cial Dec. 31); David Joslin, Macksville; Wm. S. Warthen, Paragon. Original Widows, etc. (special Dec. 20)-Ellen Cathewood, Indianapolis; Phoebe A. Johnson, Merom; Margaret I. McCarthy, Vincennes; Mary C. Dennis, Jeffersonville; Maggie L. Gwinn, Burlington.

NOT A NATURAL HABIT

Flour continues firm at the advances of the last few weeks, and lower prices need not be looked The local grain market was quiet most of the week. Wheat was the only cereal that fluctuated to any extent. The other cereals changed little. WORLD'S POPULATION SIT DOWN. The week closed with track bids ruling as fol-

> tions for Resting in Much Wider Favor-Women Crouch Sidewise.

2 mixed, 181/c; No. 3 mixed, 161/c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$8.50@9; No. 2 timothy, \$7 The New Review. If the operation be natural, all human (Prices paid by shippers.)

Poultry—Hens, 5½c; springs, 5½c; cocks, 2½c; young turkeys, 9 lb, 9c; toms, 8c; old hen turkeys, 8c; old toms, 7c; ducks, 6½c; geese, 40c for creatures must sit down-and there is an end of the theory, for they do not. Reviewing, in fact, the population of the globe, it seems likely that the men and women who sit are less than 10 per cent. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, To begin with, the millions of China and India must be excluded; only the hundreds washed, 19c; tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and unthere turn the cushions to their destined use, so that more than one-half of mankind is excepted at a stroke! But that is not nearly all. Japan follows, with the Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 61/2c; No. 2, 51/2c; No. lands and isles of the far East. Asia in Grease White. 3%c; yellow, 2%c; brown, 2%c. Tallow-No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 21%c. general, the most part of Africa, the Indian Territories of America, from the Arctic circle to Cape Horn. When we look closely it appears that only Europeans, their descendants, and those whom they Cattle Scarce and Steady-Hogs Achad instructed sit. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9 .- Cattle-Receipts, 150;

The custom is not universal even in Europe. At the time of the war neither chair nor stool, rarely a divan, could be found \$4.00@ 5.00 in a Bulgar house outside the towns; the ....... 3.80@ 4.20 table was only a foot high, and the family squatted around it on the floor. The Bulgars are not people to adopt a new fashion readily. Throughout the Balkan principalities, indeed, seats are an unnecessary article of furniture for the bulk of 2.75@ 3.25 | the population; even the divan is rare in ...30.00@40.00 a farmhouse of Albania and Montenegro. It Hogs-Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,700. The is assumed that Turkish influence or exmarket opened fairly active and steady, with ample banished chairs and stools. That yesterday. Shippers were good buyers, and later is improbable in any case, but when we observe that outside of Europe nearly all that these people follow the practice of their remotest ancestors. The Turk has simply arrested development at this as at 2.50@3.40 other points.

Men who do not sit have two attitudes gling. A European trussed in this manner promptly feels a pain in his calves, but he can understand that habit makes it a restful posture. In fact, our colliers use it. There is a legend current in North Stafquotations were mostly nominal at yesterday's fordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers-for authorities differ-early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers the officer cried: "Stand at ease!" When his order had been explained every man squatted on his heels a mode of resting practiced by some jungle tribes which is utterly incomprehensible. Being fatigued, these people stand on one leg and curl the foot of the other around the calf. The same extraordinary custom is seen in Africa. We ask in be wilderment, why on earth do they not lie or, at least, squat? It may be hazarded as a mere conjecture, without any pretense of justification, that they or their forefathers dwelt in swamps especially ma-larious. But the custom shows what unnatural usages men will devise before it occurs to them to sit down "like Chris-

CROSS-LEGGED PEOPLE. The cross-legged attitude is general from Siam eastward through the Malay countries. In the jungle you will see a man crouch, the knees raised, the arms folded over them and the chin resting on the arm. Some tribes, as the Dyaks, carry a mat dangling behind as part of their ordinary costume to shield them from the damp soil. But seldom, indeed, will a man sit upon a log or a root, though there be plenty around. The idea does not enter his mind. More rarely still, if that be possible, will you observe him squatting. Women always crouch, upon the floor, of course, with the knees bent sideways, thus resting on the outer part of one thigh; a mighty uncomfortable posture, as it seems It may be assumed, therefore, that sit

ting down is an acquired habit. If any savages practice it-as a convenience simply-I have neither seen nor heard of them. But we are all convinced nowadays that the ideas and usages of the natural man were everywhere much alike in that stage of development. If so, it follows that the inhabitants of Europe squatted, or stood on one leg-or, at least, did not sit. Evidence cannot be expected. I have seen a careful and learned "restoration" of a lacustrine house, which represents the inhabitants seated upon logs of wood; but I have searched in vain for the authority. The savant probably took it for granted, giving no thought to the matter. Sir Samuel Baker was privileged to be hold the first adumbration of a chair by one of the tribes which he encountered in Ismailia-it is to be observed that many negro races have stools, that is, the chiefs, but not in those parts. "I was much struck with the simple arrangement used by the old people to support their backs, in lieu of an armchair." says Sir Samuel. They knotted a cord in such manner as to form an endless loop, sat on the ground with knees raised, passed the loop over their shoulders and their knees, binding themselves up tight, and hitched it. The Mahdists have wiped out that tribe, or, having got so far, they might have distinguished since the world began by inventing a chair. Chinese records give an actual date for the introduction of sitting down. Captain Fleming cites a passage from the annals of the Leang dynasty ("Travels in Manchuria," 134): "At this time arose a new custom; people sat with their legs hanging down." Captain Fleming does not elte the year, but the Leang dynasty reigned in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A. D., and that is about the date we should expect under all the circumstances. In China six or seven to establish a fashion. The official class and the well-to-do have adopted this one. but for the populace it is still an unattractive novelty. For us the posture is just as easy as lying, but I can testify that a rich Malay Nikodah, a seafaring merchant, accustomed to white men's ways, did not find it comfortable. Dr. Wills, who practiced for many years in Teheran, observes: "It is a common thing for a visitor, if on familiar terms, to ask to be allowed to sit on his heels, as the unaccustomed chair tires This is strong evidence. Persians him. on "familiar terms" with the physician to British embassy would be men of standing, well acquainted with European furniture. Chairs would be no novelty to them, since the Shah and his courtiers have abolished the divan in public ceremonials. But they are not yet reconciled to sitting down. Plainly, sitting down is not a "nat-

GREEKS HAD CHAIRS. Considering the circumstances-the antheir absence elsewhere-we may suppose that they were invented by one people which had influence enough to spread the fashion widely. The Greeks fulfil that requirement, and you find them possessed of chairs or thrones at a very early date. But n stove or range which should be known there is another people, the Egyptians, from whom the Greeks learned all they knew at the beginning, and chairs were common among them an infinite number of centuries before Homer. Not only pictures, but the articles themselves remain. A tomb painting figured by M. Maspero, shows an upholsterer's shop in Thebes-one of the scenes representing ordinary trades and handicrafts; a workman is polishing a chair leg with an instrument or substance-pumicestone, perhaps; another is drilling the completed frame doubtless for cords to support the seats. That the Greeks or any other European race should hail such an invention was to be expected. Some may think this a strange assumption. If Europeans would hail the novelty, why not Orientals? It should be replied, with becoming diffidence, because the Europeans had no carpets. So far as I have read, no people in Europe ever thought of using carpets proprio motu, and no people of the East, saying and excepting mere barbarians, failed to use them. This is a serious consideration. content to squat, the condition of the ground did not much signify. A few ounces more or less of dirt upon their robes of bark or skin were imperceptible. But when they had clothes to spoil they could neither squat in the mud, nor even sit cross-legged, unless the earth were quite dry. The Oriental was saved by his carpet: the European, unacquainted with that article, found salvation in a high seat. But this, of course, was not the inventor's motive, if they were Egyptians-and I venture to think that much assured. The identity of forms is enough to make it probable at least. Many are the pictures

Can Go and See Them.

You Doubt, Go and See the Patients. Will Be Glad to Talk With You.

And the Patients Are Here in the City, Where You

## PHYSICIANS' SERVICES ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Would Not Give 5 Cents for My Life" | Neuralgia and Kidney Troubles -Alive To-Day Because of Mun-

yon's Remedies. Mrs. Lighter, of No. 75 Olive street, who for resting. Women use one of their own, is employed by the National and Interna-Squatting "on the heels" is favored in In- | tional Music Society, and travels through-.. \$3.00@3.40 dia and China. In this position the weight out the United States and British prov-keep the balance comfortable the arms yon's Remedies I should not have been Bucks, per head...... 2.50@4.50 must lie over the knees, the hands dan- alive to-day. I had been in very poor health for some time, suffering from heart and bronchial troubles, from the effects of I which I had fainted on the streets a number of times. I returned home last October | entirely cured by the use of Munyon's Remfrom a seven weeks' tour and was com- edies." pletely worn out. I had lost my voice completely; could not whisper loud enough to be heard. I had several hemorrhages. The like an Indian coolie. There is, however, blood gushed from my nose, ears and mouth. My regular physicians told me that they would not give 5 cents for my life. I was in this condition when I consulted the Munyon doctors, with little hope, I must confess, of obtaining anything more than temporary relief. But the result of their treatment has been wonderful. Since the 1st of November I have gained 181/2 pounds and feel better than I have for twenty years. I am looking so much better that my friends don't know me when they see me on the street, and I can work now all day and not feel as fatigued as I used to after walking a square. On New Year's day I walked all the way from Washington street to my home, something I had not been able to do for two years, and was not a bit tired. I cannot say too much for Munyon's Medicines."

> MUNYON'S OFFICE, Majestic Building, Cor. Pennsylvania

and Maryland Streets.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY For careful and thorough examination and the best professional service that medical science affords.

Everybody invited and made wel-

us, and they show as much graceful vari-

or principle is the same as that in the

Egyptian. This, however, is a trifling de-

tail. The practice of sitting was adopted

not for convenience but for dignity. The

chair was a throne, of the gods or the

Pharaoh; and long ages passed, no doubt,

ere it became simply a piece of furniture. That the king should be raised on high

is a natural idea, and universal; but it

does not follow that he should sit. Those

who have beheld the Dewan A'am, the Hall

of Public Durbar, at Delhi, do not forget

the throne there—a slab of inlaid marble under a canopy. Below it is another bare

slab. Cushions were laid on these, and the

great mogul squatted cross-legged above,

his vizier below, like the old world parson and clerk. The peacock

throne itself, which stood in the Dewan Khass, where the nobility had audi-

ence, was designed for the same attitude;

inality showed itself in making Pharaoh sit.

Many chairs have been discovered in Etrus-

can tombs and pictures innumerable. They

are always assigned to the king or the chief

stool, without back or arms, the top of it

lifting off, while the legs of it doubled up.

beginning it was a seat placed on a chariot,

as chairs are sometimes on a market cart

tive piece of furniture was regarded with

that it was the first of its kind with which

the Roman barbarians got acquainted

They had no knowledge of Egypt, not even

of Greece. The Sella curulis was avowedly

adopted from the Tuscans. It may have

been the camp stool of some petty chief,

taken on the field; an object of wondering

admiration to victors hitherto content to

THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

Water Pressure Greater than the

Steam Pressure of a Locomotive.

The temperature at the bottom of the

ocean is nearly down to freezing point, and

sometimes actually below it. There is a

total absence of light, so far as sunlight is

concerned, and there is an enormous pres-

sure, reckoned at about one ton to the

square inch in every 1,000 fathoms, which

is 160 times greater than that of the atmos-

phere in which we live. At 2,500 fathoris

the pressure is thirty times more powerful

than the steam pressure of a locomotive

plained the existence of deep-sea animals

at such depths by assuming that their

bodies were composed of solids and liquids

of great density, and contained no air,

This, however, is not the case, with deep-

sea fish, which are provided with air-in-

flated swimming bladders. If one of these

fish, in full chase after its prey, happens to

ascend beyond a certain level, its bladder

becomes distended with the decreased pres-

forts, still higher in its course. In fact,

members of this unfortunate class are lia

ble to become victims to the unusual acci-

dent of falling upward, and no doubt meet

with a violent death soon after leaving

their accustomed level, and long before

their bodies reach the surface in a distorted

and unnatural state. Even ground sharks,

brought up from a depth of no more than

five hundred fathoms, expire before they

The fauna of the deep sea-with a few ex-

ceptions hitherto only known as fossils-are

new and specially modified forms of fami-

in modern times, and have been driven

down to the depths of the ocean by their

more powerful rivals in the battle of life,

much as the ancient Britons were com-

cessible fastnesses of Wales. Some of their

conditions of their new habitats. Thus

ther enlarged or so greatly reduced that in

are replaced by enormously long feelers.

As late as 1880 a leading zoologist

Nineteenth Century.

when drawing a train.

gain the surface.

highest veneration, we may suspect

the king could not sit upon it. Egyptian ori

Office Hours-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m.

Mrs. Floyd, No. 420 West Pratt street, ductor on Chicago division of the Big Four says: "Suffered four weeks with kidney Railroad, says: "I cannot say too much trouble and neuralgia. Munyon's Remedies for Munyon's remedies. They have had a cured me. I noticed improvement after the wonderful effect on me. For eighteen years fourth dose. The medicines worked like a I have suffered from catarrh, and three charm in my case."

Mr. G. A. Bolser, No. 415 East Pearl street, says: "For the past year I have been suffering from rheumatism, and have been

Rheumatism Cured.

Severe Cold Cured. Mrs. Blackshear, of No. 420 West Pratt street, says: "Dr. Munyon's Cold Cure cured me of a very severe cold in a few days. I had been using other remedies, but

nothing would do it any good until I tried the Munyon Medicine, which cured me right away." Cold Cured. Mrs. Eva Jacobs, No. 80 Fletcher avenue, says: "I had a very severe cold, and after using several other remedies, which did me

no good, I was cured completely with one

vial of Munyon's Cold Cure." CAUTION AGAINST IMITATORS The public is advised that Munyon's Remedies cannot be imitated; that the

free treatment, free physicians and free distribution of remedies was inaugurated nearly five years ago by Professor Manyon.

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Majestic Building.

(Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.) Office Hours-9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m.

Office Hours-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m. perfect blaze of phosphorescence, so strong | scribed seemed familiar. On inquiry he disthat lights and shadows were thrown on covered that the young girl who was buried the sails, and it was easy to read the there had been engaged to one of his ansmallest print." It is thought possible by cestors, who, according to an account given

several naturalists that certain portions of the sea bottom may be as brilliantly illu-minated by this sort of light as the streets of an European city after sunset. Some deep-sea fish have two parallel rows of small circular phosphorescent organs running along the whole length of their bodies, and as they glide through the dark waters of the profound abysses they must look like model mailships with rows of shining port-

PSEUDO-MEMORY.

Its Manifestations and Its Causes-

An Irishman once referred to what has

been called pseudo-memory as the memory

New York Post.

that he had of things that never happened The name is interpreted to show that in the to him, but a more exact definition tells us that it consists in the belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when the state is produced for the first time it seems familiar. Or, as Wendell Holmes says, "all at once a conviction same precise circumstances as at the present instance once or many times before"- In such a case, no explanation seems satisa sort of feeling that makes some people think they are ghosts. He adds jocularly that the feeling annot be the memory of a valid who, being told of the death of . previous state of existence, for he gives the case of a student who when blacking his shoes had the conviction that he had often done so before, and he mentions as an exdouble organ. One side of the brain re- ory. Whenever he was present at a social ceives the impression before the other, and in the second case there is the memory of first impression. But to this view it may the former state was experienced a long lief that it occurred in a remote and otherthere is an actual memory of circumstances | time, sometimes at the end of a few hours, nearly resembling the present, at other times there is a memory of dreams. The latter is most often the case when some incident during the day recalls a dream of the previous night that had been forgotten on awaking in the morning. Another explanation founded on the theory of hereditary memory is not impossible. This would include the case of the student who blacked | mained for a long time forgotten by the his shoes. From a scientific point of view this explanation is perfectly rational. A party of friends to visit a castle that he memory of things that our ancestors have | did not remember he had ever seen before. done is consistent with strict reasoning, and As he approached the gateway he became we have something almost amounting to | conscious of a very vivid impression of hav-Darwin tells of dogs that were taken to Central America and taught to hunt deer in | but also donkeys beneath the arch and particular way; and the progeny of these dogs, when they were taken out without lies and genera inhabiting shallow waters the particular method without being

This kind of memory occurs in different forms. A sudden turn of the road in a pelled to withdraw to the barren and inac- a landscape that seems familier. Meeting a person for the first time, we feel as if organs have undergone considerable modi- we had already seen him. Reading a book fication in correspondence to the changed that we have never seen before, the thoughts or the language or both seem as down to nine hundred fathoms their eyes if they had already been presented to the have generally become enlarged, to make mind. Again, when we are witnessing some the best of the faint light which may pos- | ceremony, a funeral service, a procession, sibly penetrate there. After one thousand or some pageant, all at once the whole fathoms these organs are either still fur- scene seems familiar. Many remarkable cases of this kind of some species they disappear altogether and memory are told. An inhabitant of New England, when on a visit to England, went The only light at great depths which to see the home of his ancestors. He

yard, his attention was especially attracted cestors, who, according to an account given in a book written on the family, used often to pay visits to the tomb of his loved one. Hereditary memory is the only clew in this case, if we accept a vivid imagination. A similar story is told of a Yorkshireman who went on a visit to Somerset, and there recognized and remembered well hunting the red deer. He had never done so him-

"Catarrh for Eighteen Years."

Mr. Ed Boeter, 124 Spann avenue, con-

weeks ago I consulted one of Munyon's

physicians. My nose and throat were in

an awful condition and were giving me

lots of trouble. I am most entirely well. I

have urged several of my best friends to

Catarrh Cured.

John White, 96 West New York street,

says: "I have suffered with catarrh for

fifteen years and after taking treatment

from Munyon's physician for six weeks I

CATARRH POSITIVELY CURED.

THE MUNYON COMPANY POSITIVE-

LY CURE CATARRH. Thousands of pa-

tients attest it. No cutting, burning, cau-

terizing, irritating washes that destroy the

ignorant doctors have lost their sense of

taste and smell. The Munyon treatment

consists of mild, soothing lotions and in-

ternal remedies, which act on the blood

and nerves and thoroughly eradicate the

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ough examination at the Munyon offices.

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diseased tissues. Many victims treated l

go to Munyon and be cured."

am now entirely cured."

A celebrated artist tells a story of how,

Wigan, an author who wrote on the duality of the mind, relates that when he was present at the funeral of the Princess Charlotte in Windsor chapel, he suddenly had the conviction that he had witnessed identically the same scene somewhere before, factory, and indeed most occurrences of friend was seized with an undefinable ter rer, and replied, "Muller has been dead some time; he cannot die twice." It seemed to him that some time previously, while lying in bed, he had been informed of Muller's death. Dr. Arnold Pick tells of a man planation the fact of the brain being a who had chronic attacks of pseudo-memgathering, or visited any place that was new to him, the incident, with all its attendent circumstances, appeared so familiathat he was convinced of having received the same impressions before, of having been surrounded with the same objects. under the same conditions of weather, etc. If he undertook any new occupation, he seemed to have gone through it at some previous time and under similar conditions This feeling sometimes appeared at the and sometimes not until the next day, but always with great distinctness. In this case an explanation may perhaps be found in the man's possession of a very powerful imagination, which, being constantly exercised on a number of possible situations. led to the recognition afterwards of similarities in actual experience. As an explanation in other cases it may

be that there is an actual memory of events that occurred in early childhood, and reindividual himself and his friends. Carpenter teas of a clergyman who went with a ing seen it previously, and he seemed to himself to see not only the gateway itself people on the top of a, and he was for some time in the belief that he was the victim of their parents, hunted at once according to a delusion or a prank of memory until, on that when he was eighteen months old, she had gone to the castle with a large party and taken him in the panier of a donkey, and that the elders of the party, having brought luncheon with them, ate it on the

"What's the matter with it?" asked the man who was trying to sell it. the editor, "that it isn't true and is local, Neither one of these facts alone would hurt identity of forms is enough to make it lice is the phosphorescence given out by and the landscape, but he believed he if you could send it away and have it probable at least. Many are the pictures deep-sca animals. We know that at the of Greek chairs which have come down to surface this light is often very powerful, However, on passing through the church-

self before, but his father had hunted the red deer in Somerset for several years in the early part of his life.

when he was playing with pencil and pa-per, he suddenly began to draw a portrait of a face that he seemed to remember But he never discovered the original until when, on a visit to a country house, the ancestors of the family. On inquiry, he found that his grandfather had once been engaged to be married to the girl, but had been obliged to give her up on the pressure of her relatives. Of a different kind is the story told of the late Dr. Butcher of Dublin, the eminent surgeon. His fellow-students used to say that when he commenced work in the dissecting room he seemed to show a memory of similar processes used by an

Bad Combinations.

The editor of the sensation sheet shook "It's a good story," he said, "but it won"

would enable large eyes to be of any serv- | thought he recognized the village church | it any, but the combination is a bad one.